## THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

THE QUESTION OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mardships Which Maye Followed the Introduction of English Laws Into India-Proposition That Women Should Be Appainted on the Various Colonial Commis-

slons-A Reply to Mrs. Crannell's Answer At the recent reunion of Confederate Veterans, in Cherleston, S. C., the resolution de-elining President McKinley's suggestion that the Government should care for the graves of the Confederate soldiers closed with the declaration that "the care of these final resting places is a sacred trust reposed in the women of the South and the duty can be safely left with them." There is no danger that ever they will-forget or neglect this duty, any more than will the women of the North who, for more than thirty years, with loving faithfulness and tender sorrow, have covered with flowers the graves of the Northern heroes. This has been the only part allowed to women—to minister to the sick and the dying soldiers, to care for the graves of the dead-never a voice as to the declaring of the wars which cause the suffering the death, the graves. In a recent address Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake said on this authiect:

The lessons of the past year have brought home more forcibly than any recent events the injustice and cruelty of denying to women their proper share in deciding questions for the public good. We have seen the resultile plunged into a war in which women have borne a heavy share of the burdens, it should be have borne a heavy where of the burdens. It should be the rule of all nations that no contest of arms should be entered into without the consent of the women. In this respect the so-called savares teach us a lesson. Tacinus said of the ancient Germans: "In all grave questions they consult their women." Our Indians never went to war without the consent of the square. Bitter as was the suffering of the mothers whose some left them to go to their death, of the wives whose busbands were torn from their arms, there is a hope that out of all this misery there has come a deeper realization of the importance of womanhood, and a realization on the part of men of the justice of their claims.

We will hope, but there is nothing in the rest

the justice of their claims.

We will hope, but there is nothing in the past which gives foundation for it. The women of this nation had no more influence in the declaration of the war with Spain than they had no little he wars, which preceded it. Not only had they no votes in the Congress which declared the war, but they had none in the various Legislatures that made upon Congress those emphatic demands which they announced to be the scott ment of their constituency. Perhaps it was. Women were no part of that constituency, and their unanimous opinion would have enery, and their unanimous opinion would have the sentiment of their constituency. Perhaps it was. Women were no part of that constituency, and their unanimous opinion would have hall not a feather's weight with the legislators. If all the women's organizations in the country had sent in a demand that the powers of arbitration should be exhausted before war was declared, would it have had the slightest effectupen the Congress of the United States? No. The part of women is to accept the decisions of men upon these questions; to give up the fathers of their children, their sons, far dearer than life itself; to add to their own, far dearer than life itself; to add to their own and send supplies to the absent, to care for the sick and wounded, to weep over the graves of the dead, to carry an aching heart forever, and to be told that they must have no voice in future questions of war or pence, because they cannot serve their country in her hour of need.

The thoughtfull and patriotic citizen cannot avoid a feeling of dismay when he considers the complications and possible dangers of admitting into our body politie the vast numbers of people in our new possessions. In accordance with the spirit of our institutions they must be allowed some form of franchise and some personal share in government. When, In addition to extending these privileges to the men, it is proposed also to include the women, the average individual stands aghast. When approached on the subject some time ago Sena-tor Teller said: "I always have advocated woman suffrage, but the feeling against expan-sion is already so strong it would be utterly useless to talk about extending the privileges of citizenship to women also." In response to this Miss Anthony says:

this Miss Anthony says:

We are told it will be of no use for us to ask that the ballot be given to the women of our new possessions upon the same terms as to the men, because we shall not get it. It is not our business whether we are going to get it: our business is to make the demand. Suppose for these fifty years we had asked only for what we thought we could get, where should we be now? Ask for the whole loaf and take what you can get.

But the granting of the suffrage is only one of the privileges which ought to be conferred upon these women in the same degree as upon the men. We are to frame a new code of laws for the government of these people, and it would be the greatest of crimes to make them bear unequally upon these women; a far greater and more serious crime than is perpetrated in our own laws, which are unjust to women, because of the half-savage character of the men of those countries. Heary B. Blackwell of Boston, the husband of Lucy Stone, says on this point:

point:

To establish over all these diverse social conditions the rigid principles of the English common law, which prevail largely in our jurisprudence, will perpenate and intensity the tyranny of husband over wife, of father over offspring. The only salvation for the women of our new pressessions lies in a legal recognition of their personal, industrial, social and political equality. If, as seems too probable, women's right- are simply ignored in the reconstruction, women will suffer all the disabilities of the law without the practical alleviations afforded by an enlightened public opinion. Such women, even more than those of our own States will need

the ballet as a means of self-protection.

The clearest and strongest of arguments on this question are found in the paper of the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of Rhode Island, read before the recent National American Suffrage Association. She shows that in most savage tribes the women have many valuable privileges; the children usually belong to the mother: the property often belongs to the wife; although personally in complete subjugation to man she has considerable authority, which English or American law would take away from her. Mrs. Spencer makes the following incontrovertible statement:

If we lay violent hands upon the backward pec-

away from her. Mrs. Spencer makes the following incontrovertible statement:

If we lay violent hands upon the backward peoples and give them only our law and our notitical rights as these relate to women, we shall do horrible injustice to the savaye women, and through them to the whole process of social growth for their people. When we tried to divide "in severalty" the lands of the Indian, we did violence to all his own sense of justice and co-operative feeling when we fisled to recognize the women of the tribes in the distribution. We then and there gave the Indian the worst of the white man's relationship to his wife, and failed utterly, as in the nature of the case we must, to give him the best of the white man's relation to his wife. When in India, as Mrs. Gerrett Fawcett has so fitely shown, we introduce the technicalities of the English law of marriage to bind an unwilling wife to her husband, we give the Hindoc the slavery of the Anglo-Saxon wife, but we do not give the Hindoc that spirit of Angle-Saxon marriage and home life which has made that slavery often scercely felt and never an immissel evil.

Applying these facts she says:

Applying these facts she says:

If, to-day, in the Hawatian Islands or in Cuba we fail to recognize the native women, who still hold semething of the primitive prectise of womanhood, fail to recognize them as cuffiled to a translation index now laws and conditions of the old disnity of pestion, we shall not celly do them an invitate, but we shall forcibly give the Hawatian and Cohan men lessons in the wrenty side and not the right side of our domestic relations. Above all, if in the Philippines we abrupity, and with force of arms, egablish the authority of the husband over the wife, by recognizing men only as respect owners, as signers of realies, as industrial rulers and as demostic lawgivers, we shall introduce every oursage and instreads as industrial rulers, and as demostic lawgivers, we shall introduce every oursage and instreads women as subjection to mee, without giving these people one into a of the series of family responsibility of protection of and respect for women, and of deep and self-scriping devotion to childhood's needs, which mark the Anglo-sano man. In a word, if we introduce one particle of our helsted and tilegical political and legal subjection of women to men into any savage or half-civilized community, we shall spull the domestic virtues that community, we shall spull the domestic virtues that community acready possesses, and we shall not because we cannot so abruntly and violently incon-Applying these facts she says:

The strongest possible plen is made by the leading women of the nation that, when peace is established and we begin to make a serious study of the new peoples who have come under our jurisdiction, there shall be some women. placed upon the commissions which doubtle will be appointed for this purpose. Humanity and justice require that our investigations shall not be wholly confined to commercial possibilities and the conditions and necessities of the men. We should know the present status of the women, what they need, what they are capable of. Their rights should be protected, their future guarded as carefully as that of the men. No one will or can look after these matmen. No one will or can look after these mat-ters so carefully as women, and there are a number in the United States as well qualified for this important work as any men who will be selected for other purposes in connection with our administration of these new colonies. Why should we not have one or more women appointed for this purpose? What possible objection can there be? And yet past experi-sace gives no encouragement. When an in-dustrial commission was being formed a stron-dustrial commission was being formed a stronobjection can there be? And yet past experisuce gives no encouragement. When an industrial commission was being formed a strong
effort was made to have at least one woman
appointed in behalf of the nearly 4,000,000
wage-earning women in the country. The name
was proposed of a woman as commently fitted
as any man on that body, but the request was
positively refused. When the personnel of the positively refused. When the personnel of the Peace Commission was under consideration it was again attempted to secure the appointment of one distinguished weman, who should represent the many peace and arbitration societies of wemen throughout the land. It also was wholly unsuccessful. There is never a woman placed on any of the commissions which are appointed year after year for every conceivable purpose, although there are in the United States hundreds of highly educated, thoroughly trained women, specialists in dif-

ferent subjects, capable of giving the very best service, but always conspicuously ignored. What is the reason for this?

So it is Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell of Albany, N. Y., who is chairwoman of the anti-suffrage committee, whose report was criticised in this column. Perhaps an apology is due for dragging her out from that cloistered seclusion which the anti-suffragists are so fond of parading before the public. It is a comfort to be assured, however, that "no little children are being neglected" while the mother is writing for the papers, or occupying the stump in opposition to woman suffrage. Mrs. Crannell

position to woman suffrage. Mrs. Crannell somewhat misrepresents the suffragists when she says "they write article after article about my neglect." Her stock objection always has been that the suffrage advocates neglect their children to go about the country making speeches, and the worm only turns occasionally to ask what becomes of hers when she does the same thing. Mrs. Crannell says:

I did not go "campaigning through the State." I went directly to a clergyman's wife, who had invited me, and I let her plan for me, partial itnersy. I had believed my work was to be the organizing of associations of women, who would do the other work necessary, but I found it had been planned that I should speak to the voters as well as to the women, as it was felt that the amendment had been worded so ambiguously that many voters would fall to recognize it as meaning simply the granting of suffrage to women.

Well, it does seem that if the voters of South Dakota had not sense enough to know what they were voting upon and the women of the State had to send all the way to Albany, N, Y., State had to send all the way to Albany, N. I., and bring out another woman to explain it to them, it is time those men handed over the ballot to the women. Mrs. Crannell did not "go campaigning," but simply followed an itherary made out by a dergyman's wife, who was therefore particeps criminis. And she "had not intended to speak herself, but only to organize and send out the other women." Surely Mrs. Crannell could do it much better, having had such extensive practice, and, indeed, according to the editor of that bright newspaper. "her addresses saved the day." So it seems the men really would have given suffrage to the women of Dakota if it had not been for Mrs. Crannell of Albany, N. Y. Score one for the Empire State!

State!

The statement sent out by the Colerado Legislature last winter was a sort of bound and to the Eastern suffragists who were present when it was offered, and had believed it would go through unanimously and without discussion.

consers suffrages who were present when it was offered, and had believed it would go through unanimously and without discussion.

The Colorado Legislature adopted a resolution indorsing woman suffrage in unqualified terms and commending it to other States. This passed the House by a vote of 45 to 3, and the Senate by a vote of 30 to 1. This one dissenter was a Spaniard from the Mexican district. The suffragists can stand a great many "boomerangs" like this.

Mrs. Crannell thinks "it is abourd to attach any weight te manifestoes in favor of woman suffrage signed by officials who were elected by women. If the possession of the franchise confers such power that women can secure without difficulty the indorsement of almost an entire Legislature that is the very best reason why they should strive to obtain the franchise. As a matter of fact, the Supreme Judges of Colorado, the editors, the clergymen, who cannot be suspected of ulterior motives, are quite as emphatic in their approval as are the pollticians. The Governors, ex-Governors and other officials, who now indorse woman suffrage, advocated it publicly and assisted the women in their campaigns for years before it was granted. It is ef no use for the antis to a success in the four States which have tried it, for it cannot be done.

When Mrs. Cannon of Utah was running in the Presidential campaign as Senator on the free silver ticket against her husband, she said "I believe in polygamy. I think the women of Utah think with me, that we were there off in polygamy."

Sixty per cent, of the voters of this State are women.

We control the State."

We control the State."

This is a favorite quotation with the antis, and usually figures in all their speeches, reports, &c. It is based on a discredited newspaper interview. Mrs. Cannon is one of the many women in Utah who was widowed, and whose children were made fatherless by the laws abrogating polygamy, and naturally they feel bitter and resentful over their position. Whether she made the remark or not, it has nothing to do with woman suffrage. Certainly she is too well informed to say, "Sixty percent, of the voters of this State are women," for the last census of Utah gave males over 21,54,471; females, 42,703.

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In most of the quotations made from Mrs. Platt of Denver a portion is omitted which would qualify the statements. For instance: would qualify the statements. For instance:
Fourth—Has the woman vote purified politics, and have we hanished saloons?
No, to both questions. The supporters of equal suffrage have never claimed that the woman vote would purify politics: it would be beyond reason to claim or expect such a result. \* \* We have not banished the saloons. I think we should be able to do so if there were no men in Colorado, but am not sure. The saloon and its belongings are too deeply intrenched politically, financially, socially and in many other ways for any one class of the community to materially disturb them.

Mrs. Platt then continued:
There must be a combined, prolonged and mighty

There must be a combined, prolonged and mights effort of a great nation, with the grace of God to in spire both its men and its women, before this curse can be overthrown.

2 2 Women have been in churches and in so

\* \* \* Women have been in churches and in acciety since the beginning of time, but there are still victous minds and sinful deeds in both religious and society circles. The most that we assert is that if we pour a clear stream into a muddy one we shall have a "moving of the waters" for betterment. The presence of women at the polls as officers and voters has made election day a time of absolute quiet and order, while party-conventions are much freer from personal wrangles, prefane language and vulgar allusions because women are sitting as delegates.

After excitaining the many things women had After explaining the many things women had to learn, she concluded:

to learn, she concluded:

Partin spite of many mistakes, disappointments, or discouragements there is an indescribable uplift in the thought that one is no longer classed with "criminals, paupers and diots." There is a spien-"criminals, paupers and idiots." There is a spien-did womanly independence in being a voting citizen, and an absorbing interest in fulfilling the duty of citizenship, and there is a much more chivalrous de-votion and respect on the part of men, who look upon their sisters not as playthings nor as property, but as equals and fellow citizens.

upon their sisters not as playthings nor as property, but as equals and fellow citizens.

It is only the extremists who claim that woman suffrage will bring the millennium. Its rational advocates ask for it in the name of justice, because they believe it to be one of the rights inherent in citizenship. They believe also that the influence of woman through the possession of the franchise would be for the betterment of polities and the improvement of municipal. State, and national saffairs. For example: Woman suffrage has not closed all the saloons in Colorado, but in four years after it was granted the number of no-license towns in that State had more than quadrupled. Men and women together can create a better government than men alone.

few weeks ago of the efforts to secure a woman suffrage bill in the Oklahoma Legislature. of its passage in the lower house, and the tactics adopted to prevent its coming to a vote in the upper house, or Council. In her recent report to the national convention Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Organization Committee, throws a sidelight on the combination of influences brought to bear on this Oklahoma Legislature:

ization Committee, throws a sidelight on the combination of influences brought to bear on this Oklahoma Legislature:

As soon at the news spread that the bill was through the House a telgram was received by each member of the Council from the Albany N. Ye remonstrants. These were not all thrased allies, but each syked the recipient: "What can be done to defeat the Woman Suffrage bill? Answer at our expense." At nearly the same moment the chief agent of the "Saloon Keepers' Lesane," an association organized last fall, to protect our interests from unjust legislation, aureared upon the scene. Only a week remained of the legislative session. Whether this agent of the Oklahoma saloons came at the invitation of the Albany remonstrants, or the Albany remonstrants or the Albany remonstrants are their telegrams of inquiry at the instigation of the Saloon Keepers League, or whether their simultaneous acceptance was by chance, I am unable to say. That they appeared together seems significant. If they work as distinct forces, a study in the vagaries of human reason is presented in the motives ofored to the public by these two organizations. The Albany remonstrants would protect the awest womanly dignity of Oklahoma women from the debasing influence of Oklahoma polities. The Saloon Keepers League would save the debasing influence of Oklahoma polities. The Saloon Keepers who have the debasing influence of Oklahoma polities from the sweet womanly dignity of Oklahoma better the public of their devotion to the Church, join hands with the Oklahoma saloon keepers, who haves fail to declare the Church a fantical obstacle to personal liberty. A queer union is, but some day the public will discover the mystery which has consummated it!

Washington, D. C. Ida Husterd Harper.

## Women on School Boards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with some surprise a letter in last Sunday's Sun from the lady who writes under the pen name of "Priscilla Leonard." Referring to an address lately given by her in Boston in opposition to equal suffrage, she writes:

"I did not say that it was ensier to get women on the school board in New York than in Boston. I did not make any comparison of the two cities at all. I am entirely at a loss to know what part of my paper could have suggested to any one present that I said such a thing. What I did say was this, that 'since women have voted in Boston there are fewer women on the Boston School Board, I am Immediately after this remark about the Boston School Board "Priscilla Leonard added in her aldress: "I understand that added in her address: "I understand that there are now three or four women on the Board of Education in New York etts." As her whole discourse had been devoted to the effort to show that women equid do better municipal work without the ballot than with it, inaturally inferred that she meant us to draw the canculation that it was easier to get women on the school board in a city where women had not the school board in a city where they had. After the lestine I sought and obtained an introduction to "Priscipa Leonard," and told her she was in error in thinking that there were now several women on the Board of Education in New York city. She answered that

she knew Miss Grace Dodge had been a member of the board some years ago and that she had supposed there were some women members of it now.

"Priscilla Leonard" as a Delaware woman and I as a Massachusetis woman are perhaps not competent to say whether there are or are not women members of the Board of Education in New York city at present. Let some New York woman speak to that question.

As for Boston, there have been more women on the school board here since women obtained the sohool vote than before, and the same is true of the State at large. In 1876 only thirty-seven towns in Massachusetts had women on the school board. In 1891 the number of towns having women on the school board had risen to seventy-two-almost double. In 1897-48, after nearly twenty years of the supposedly pernicious influence of school suffrage, women were serving on the school board had risen to seventy-two-almost double. Col. T. W. Higginson is always ready to concede to the opponents of equal sufrage everything that they can fairly claim. Indeed, many suffragists think he is like the judge who was so upright that he lenned backward. Any claim that Col. Higginson makes for equal suffrage may be regarded as founded upon a rock. In a recent address he said: "Two good effects have come from school suffrage in Massachusetts; women are elected to school boards much of tener and retained there longer, and there has been an improvement of the polls."

boards much oftener and retained there longer, and there has been an improvement of the polls."

No doubt "Priscilla Leonard" made her statement about the Boston School Board in good faith. Just so, after a brief trip through . Colorado, she contributed to the Outlook an article saying that there was no woman on the school board of Denver, although therewas; and that everybody told her woman suffrage in Colorado had not in any way tended to promote legislation in favor of social purity, although the first Colorado Legislature that met after suffrage was granted raised the age of protection for girls to 18.

Anti-suffrage literature is full of these egregious misstatements, not in most cases because they believe without examination anything they hear against equal suffrage, and because they reason from their preconceived ideas without taking the trouble to find out the facts. According to their theories, the number of women serving on school boards in Massachusetts ought to have decreased since women were given the school vote. As a matter of fact, it has increased more than 600 per cent.

Anti-Women Suffrage Officers.

Anti-Woman Suffrage Officers.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir! For the benefit of those who may not know. At the annual meeting of the Standing Com-mittee of the New York State Association Op-

mittee of the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women, held April 25, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, acting Chairman, made the report, which was printed in Sunday's edition of The Sun, April 29. At the same meetinglite following ladies were elected to serve on the Executive Board for the coming year:

Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Honorary Chairman, 42 Park avenue; Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Acting Chairman, 222 Madison avenue; Mrs. George Waddington, Treasurer, 39 East Ninth street; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodgs, Miss Eleanor C. Hewitt, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Rossiter Johnson, Mrs. George Wite Pield, Mrs. Winfield Moody, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. George Phillips, Secretary, 445 West Twenty-first street.

May 13.

Mrs. Harper Corrected.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir. On page 6 of the Sunday edition of THE SUN, 30th ult., is an article signed "Ida Husted Harper," which is calculated to give a totally erroneous idea of the facts of Government rewards to employees. There is no depart Mrs. Harper has been much misinformed. Doubt less the department she refers to in her letter is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where girls or women who "tend" printing preases receive small wages, while the plate printers receive large wages; bit it is absurd to say the former do the small wages, water to say the former do the same work as the men.
Your correspondent ought to correct the error, for it will otherwise be a text for many discourses upon man's injustice and women's wrougs in a country where woman is in many things queen and where she is in nothing inferior to hee foreign sisters.

Being myself in favor of woman's suffrage I can all the more assert this.

"If you see it in The Sun, it's so!"

Washington, May II.

A. W. Hart.

Landscape Architecture for Women. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir: Landscape rehitecture offers an engaging and, as I be leve, a practical field of enterprise for women A woman is endowed with many attributes of mind which, developed by study and training, as must be the case in other professional fields specially fit her for usefulness in the operations included in landscape architecture. They are naturally appreciative of form, color, harmony, delicacy of touch, patient and conscientious They are lovers of nature, being intuitively endowed with the powers and practice of observa-tion. All these qualities the landscape archition. All these qualities the landscape architect or the artist requires. They learn to draw well and learn quickly. In dealing with the more material or working side of the question I have no reason to doubt their ability to direct intelligently the work of others as effectively as men do. They will, in many instances, do better. From many experiences, I have observed that women have been quick to perceive the salient opportunities in design in the laving out of ground and have become familiar with the names, characteristics and resources of great varieties of the class of vegetation used for the adornment of grounds. More women will have a knowledge of botany, familiarity with the trees and wild flowers of the forest than a good number of men.

women will have a knowledge of botany, familiarity with the trees and wild flowers of the forest than a good number of men.

Landscape architecture is a delightful work, dealing with nature and a conscientious effort to simulate it and, as Lord Bacon says, 'tis harder to garden finely than to build stately. But here, too, should be taught what the old builders realized—those of the old palaces and terraces of the past—that architecture and landscape architecture are handmalds.

What is needed is special recognition of the art and the provision of facilities for study and training in our colleges, agricultural and horticultural schools. This is being recognized with advantage in Great Pirlain, and greater facilities are being afforded to women in schools on the Continent. In Paris, where there is so much to commend in the way of liberality of opportunity to woman, the fly in the amber lies in this, that the Beaux Arts still keeps its key turned against woman.

I have recently had occasion to discourse to art students, many of them young women, and I find them apt and interested, and with determination to enter this newer field of opportunity. I could wish that the woman department of The Sun would call attention to the subject.

JNO, Y. CULYER.

Search the Scriptures" Said Not by

Christ, but by His Enemies. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It surprises Catholics to see their Protestant brethren so often quoting the words "Search the Scriptures" when the Protestant scholars who made the Revised Version in 1881 dropped these words into the margin, and put in their

stead "Ye search the Scriptures" (John v., 39) "Ye search" is a mere statement of a fact: "search" is a command or exhortation. The Greek word. Eccunate, has both meanings. since it has the same form in both the indicative and imperative moods. What its true meaning and correct translation is in each particular case is to be determined by the context. In the present instance, Christ was speaking to His enemies who were plotting to kill Him iv. 16, 18). They were men learned in the Scriptures, who shought that they knew more about the Scriptures than Christ did: if ever Christ said "Search the Scriptures" to them, they could take such words in no other sense than that of a personal insult, and they would be more anxious than ever to kill him iv., 16, 18; vil., 19, 30, 45.

Here is the text and context from the Revised Version: tive and imperative moods. What its true

And ye have not His word abiding in you, for whom He sent, Him ye believe not. Ye search the Scriptures, because ye think that in them ye have eternal life; and these are they which bear witness of

Me; and these are they which bear winess of Me; and ye will not come to Me (v. 38, 40).

The words "Search the Scriptures" are found but once in the Scriptures; they are not used by Christ, but by these murder-ous hypocrites whom He is addressing (v. 38), not, however, on this, but on another occasion. After the return of the officers whom they had send to seize Jesus (John vil. 45) Mcodemus pleaded with them to give Josus Inir play and not to condemn Him unheard (vil. 51). Full of disgust and sanger, "They answered and said unto him. Art thou also of Gaillee? Search the Scriptures," and see that out of Gaillee ariseth no prophet." (John vil. 52, 53.) "The Scriptures" is here expressed in some manuscripts and inderstood in the rest.)

The tiod of Truth cannot be pleased with those who try to promote His cafse by falsehood or false argument, or by the mistranslation or misapplication of any text of Scripture.

Rey, JOSEPH F, SHEAHAN.

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y. May 18. Me; and ye will not come to Me (v., 38 40).

A Jerseyman's Idea of a Welcome to Dewey. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir I want to suggest what I think would be the most fitting manner in which Admiral Dewey could be welcomed home.

That is this: Let the Government get together all or

at least most of the ships that did the fighting on the coast of Cuba and send them to Gibraltar, Malla or even to Sues to ex-ort him across the Atlantic and up New York Hav. This would be indeed a national welcome to the man who not only destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, but has acted the statesman ever since,

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 17. JOHN K. BONIPAGE.

The City of the Small. Now, once I came unto a strange queer place A dreary spot, where there was naught but stones That lay beneath, that rose on every side And reached high up in mighty monuments. Which seemed, quite strangely, were akip to tombe Shutting out the gay blue sky-so gaunt, black

Death, Dwelling in this graveyard where I was, Might not know Nature-for if he only caught One breath of all the joys of life and love Which newly wakened Nature typifies, He could not help but cast the blackness from hi

heart

And breathe new life, and thus forget his work.

And lo! I now beheld the place was filled With hurrying crowds of what seemed forms of mer Pushing, jostling, and rushing eagerly forward As for some dazzling prize or happiness. And as I looked I saw that women, too, All damned with ugliness, Mixed with the mighty throng : As though they were compressed or crushed to

gether; Or their Creator, having put such crowds Of people in one little spot. Had thought there was a lack of space For men to live in.

For were these men ! These worried, haunted little creatures, Rushing along, as people almost blind? Nay, such a thing could not be true, I thought, and so I stopped a man who, too, was hurrying, Of body frail and sunken eyes and cheeks, And unto him I said : Stranger, canst tell me where I am?"

He smiled, and stopping where I stood, replied "This is a city, foremost of them all, And this the business region and the place of work." And I astonished, looked hard with surprise And asked him low: "But how, then, is there none But weakened men in such a place of strength?" He looked at me and then he slowly said: "I see you are a stranger come to town, Who does not really know what living means. Know you, man," he cried, "these men you see Do live three lives where such as you live one, Can die at thirty, and have seen more things,

Swallowed more knowledge, and done more work, Than you in ninety? That indeed is life... 'And these "-he pointed to the piles of stone-'Are by his hands, and by his mighty brain He built him engines to help his hands along And thus with power even more than human, Has done a greater work than men of steel, With bodies twice as large, could do !

And I, I sighed, but still I said once more: He laughed with bitterness and mockery: "Happiness!" he cried, "happiness, indeed— We live not to be happy—we live to work! And happiness no mortal e'er can have.'

And so I turned away and with a saddened heart Strode forth to purer sir, to swaying fields, To fresh green trees, to rippling, bubbling streams To very Nature herself, smiling there One glad smile of welcome. And as one who went from Death to Life,

The Capture.

From the Colorado Springs Gasetts.
Acrons the western hills the first soft suddy sur beams peep; And at Day's faint alarm the earth awakens from its elsep;
The quali calls loud; the catbird cries; the noisy
partridge drums;
And in the drooping, dew-tipped grass the sunwarmed beels hums.

The startled bullfrog plunges to the safety of the ttream:
The softly laughing riffles send back many a silver
gleam;
The reschinfolds: the brook trout leaps; morn's
Explore lightly blow
And make low music where the dainty grass-strung
wind harps grow.

Upon the pool's dark bosom then the angler cast his flies; Full well he knows that in those lepths the lusty Offilmes before this battle-ground had sent him to defeat.
And patience, skill, allurements—all with failure dire did meef.

The miller lightly touched the stream, and scarce a ripple broke—
Then in an instant whirring reel the sleepy echoes woke:
The fight was on! Ah, such a strife had ne'er his mettle tried,
As darting, plunging, rushing through the stream the monarch piled.

The fleeting moments seemed long hours, yet flered the struggle stayed: But finally a speckled side, bright-colored, was dis Upon the surface—gasping, worn, exhausted he had met
His victor—then a pause—a silence brief—and thenthe net!

As to the mossy bank the angler hastens with his prize

A shout triumphant, joyous, seems to feach the very
skies; It echoes through the peaceful vale, disturbs the singing bird,
That in that quiet, sweet retreat such noises ne'er had heard.

th, where are words that can express the thrill a man doth feel
As to his ears there comes the music of a clicking
reel? or is there language adequate to tell of tingling tide.
That throbs and courses through the veins in such an hour of pride?

There are no words, there is no tongue. Go win a There are no words, there is no tongue. Oo win a night like this.
Where Nature smiles, where wild things roam, where rose the stream doth kiss;
Let such a scene surround you, feel its magic power, and then
You'll know the gentle art of angling maketh better men.

A Philippine Madrigal. From the Washington Star. From the Washington Star.

Ob, come, my love, and we will rove
Afar in tropic scenes;
New joys await in, treasure trove,
Among the Philippines.
We'll train the dashing trolley car
A jungle path to seek.
And hear conductors near and far
Make music while they speak.

Benay-banay we'll see some day, Our journey shall not lag, Till we have found far Mandanlay, And quaint Sapangpatag.

and quaint sapangpatag.

Bright feathered birds we will affright,
As we our course pursue:

While gaudy flowers tim the light
Shed by the gleaming dew.
Se come, my love, and we will rove,
Where nature never frowns,
And mystic melodies are wove
While one calls off the towns. We'll seek Tay Tay and Malibay, Bagbag and Pullian, And Bosoboso, Bacolor,

Likewise Bagumbayan

They've Mustered Out the Volunteers. From the Independent. They've mustered out the volunteers.
And hearts heat gaver North and South.
The brown hand calms the mother's fears—
Dear kisses touch the bearded mouth.
The house is glad, the tires are bright,
The hero tells about the fight.

They've mustered out the volunteers— The Captains cried, "We're off to-day," The pine woods rang with maddened cheers, The troop ships swung along the hay. The hero talks "guard mounts" and "taps Fonchos, death and shoulder straps.

They've mustered out the volunteers— The burdes set the camps sailr. And at the words some fell to tears— And some embraced the messenger. And now the hero, with two bars Upon his shoulder, sings the wars.

They've mustered out the volunteers!
The papers shout it, but the mail
Brings no bright word. The wet wind voers,
And he still guards the muddy trail;
Last orders have not come his way!
Though all the soft winds sing of peace
He holds the road to Sibones.
And waits the final, great release.
The here, when the candles fail,
Hears singing down a distint trail.
Hears singing down a distint trail. PREDERICTON, Canada.

And the Bread Winners, they who fed

A Ballad of Phantom Books. Tell me where, in what land of shades Is Robert Elamere? Whither fades That She who did the Moonstone wear, And with the Green Carnation drest her hair?

The Heavenly Twins, their constant care?
And what is become of the Quick or the Dead The Shins that Pass us in the Night. Who knoweth to what bourne they fare? And, Looking Backwards, out of sight, Called Back, and the Black Beauty are; And Hereward with his fairy mare, tory of vessels, showing where each one is, and, if in And David Harum, too, will soon be these. All vanishing or vanished, speeding or sped—

EXVOL. Piers Plowman and Isoult the Pair Are Phantoms in men's minds, 'tis said. All fame is as the dust the wind doth bear-But what is become of the Quick or the Dead !

But what has become of the Quick or the Dead

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please give a short history of the "Leaden Statue."
G. M. E. As far as can be learned from the Memorial His ory of New York, where year dates are omitted as rule, an equestrian statue of George III, was ordered by the Assembly of the colony of New York on June 24, 1766; it was to be of lead and gilded. unveiled in the Rowling Green on Aug. 1d. presums bly in 1770, and on July 9, 1776, was destroyed by a mob, the lead, according to the story, being used to make bullets. Joseph Wilton of Bondon was the culptor. The statue is said to have been a goo work of art.

Was there a place known as "The Isle of Manhat tan" and not meant for the title "Manhattan Island?" If so, where is it situated? N. A. M. There was such a place, a piece of high land rising from the low awamp land west of Lewis street and north of Third street; it was reached by Manhattan street, one block long from Third street It disappeared about fifty years ago, being cut away to make streets and building sites. A Presbyterias church stood there staty years ago.

Who pays the expenses incurred by our, Government in its conquest of Cuba? How shall we be reimbursed for the three millions we are to pay to the Cuban Army?

We are paying the expenses by the stamp tax on

checks, notes, leases, &c.: by the special taxes on bankers, brokers, pawnbrokers, on bowling alleys and billiard tables, on theatres and circuses, on dealers in tobacco, by the excise taxes on certain refineries and on alseping car tickets; by legac; taxes; and by taxes on mixed flour; and by an im port tax on tea. We shall not be reimbursed directly for the money paid to the Cuban Army, but will recoup ourselves by saving jother expenses which

I own a copy of presumably same picture mentioned by "Miss F"—a wood engraving by S. Eytings—having bought it at its time of issue as supplement to Every Naturday, and, as recalled, this was just before the last visit of Mr. Dickens to America. No key came with it, but the principal characters were easily located at sight, only an exceeding few having escaped; the very last one discovered is Mr. Bucket in Bleak House. This picture has gained wide attention, and until within three months no other had been heard of, "Miss F." is to be congratulated on her possession of a third cony.

Mr. W. C. Van Antwerp says that "litustrations to the Pickwick Club" (8 parts; London, 1837; supplies the key for which Miss F. seked; and A. F. S. agrees

A schooner on the high seas picks up a body floating about, presumably one of the lost on the Bourgogne, a certain amount of money and jewelry is found on the person of the dead man; the schooner brings home to Boeton the booty, amounting to \$1,050 and claims it for salvage. A decision is handed down in the courts of Boston that the Government is entitled to one-half of the money. Now in the case of a dereiler rescued by any boat a prize crew is put aboard and the derelict is brought to port and salvage paid for its rescue. Can you tell me why the Government is entitled to any part of the money for saving property in the shape of money or jewelry any more than in saving a shin in distress? How easy would it have been for the Captain and crew of the schooner to lost the body and eay nothing about it.

If they had said nothing about the matter they

If they had said nothing about the matter they If they had said nothing about the matter they would have had all the money; having gone into court claiming as salvers, they came under the rules of law. The salvage never amounts to the full value of the thing salved; half the value is a large proportion for the salvers to get from the court. These salvers got a large sum for the work they did: the dovernment is holding the other half These salvors got a large sum for the work of the value of the booty for the heirs of the dead

1. Is there an earlier mention of the folding bed than in Goldsmith's "Descrited Village" (the cheet contrived a double debt to pay—a bed by night, a cheet of drawers by day)? 2. Please give the number of words in the vocabulary (a) of Shakespeare, b) the Bible, (c) Milton?

1. We do not know of one, unless Shakespeare's "desperate bed" (Cymbeline, iv., 3). 2 Shake-speare's vocabulary is put at 13,000, Milton's at

about 8,000, the Bible at rather less. Did the United States Government in 1861 issue a series of greenbacks, full local tenders, which passed on a par with gold all through the war and up to the date of resumption of specie payment in 1870? And was not the amount of greenbacks so issued, \$40,000,000, redeemable in gold coin by the Government?

E. L. M.

The Government did not issue such greenbacks: and no note issued by the Government remained at par with gold. Resumption was in 1870. You have in mind the \$60,000,000 of old demand notes, which were retired in 1862.

Do you know of any way in which I could secure a list of names of persons named Wilson who have died in Dublin, freland, leaving money and valuable estates, which still remain unclaimed, since A. D. 1750 to date? Probably by retaining some Dublin solicitor to pre

pare one for you. What is the description and what the origin of the loving cup?" A loving cup is a cup with three handles, to be filled with wine and passed around the table after a formal meal. The person who has drunk from it holds it by one handle and offers it to his neighbe on the left, who takes it by the two free handles. Thus the person who has drunk cannot conveniently stab the person to whom he offers it, nor can that person, both hands being occupied, kill his neighbor; as both drink from the same cup, the wine cannot be poisoned. That is why the cup is "loving." This was simply a modification of the calix. or goblet, passed around at a Greek or Boman feast

Does the Roman Catholic Church recognize the marriage of a Catholic with a Protestant, performed by a Protestant minister, as a true and binding marriage?

J. F. X. L. Yes; it has to. It can punish the Roman Catholic party ecclesiastically, but it recognizes the marriage

How many Southern States up to the present have excluded or eliminated neuro suffrage? Name the order in which they occurred, with the year and month.

None has excluded the negro in so many words: but several have tried to do so, and practically have speceeded. Mississippi, Jan. 1, 1891; South Carolina, Dec. 4, 1895, and Louisiana, Jan. 1, 1898.

 Who is the present cartoonial of Punch, and in what year was George Du Maurier cartoonist for the same paper?
 Name some of the principal cartoonists of Europe and America.
 W. A. E.
 Sir John Tenniel; he has drawn for Punch since 1852: Du Maurier was never cartoonist for Punch 2. C. G. Bush, C. Nelan, C. J. Taylor, W. A. Rogers, Cory, L. Barrett, Hamilton, H. Julien, Phil May, Cherit, Grasset, De Lautrec, Caran d'Ache, Forain

Will you be good enough to give as complete a list as possible of the different nationalities resident in New York city and the localities in which they respectively congregate.

H. A. D.

There are about a dozen "quarters" in New York. The Jewish quarter is east of the Bowery, in and around Ludlow and Hester streets; the Italians have two quarters, one in Mulberry street, the other n First avenue at about 110th street; the Germans have a large quarter near Tompkins Square; the French still live around the streets just south of Washington Square. The Chineselive in lower Mott street, Poll and Doyers streets; the Bohemians and Czechs live near First avenue and Seventh street. Many Scots live ground Jackson Square. The negro quarters are west of Sixth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third streets, and around 109th street, on the east side; the Greeks live in Roosevelt street, the Syrians in lower Washington street. There are no well-defined limits to the 'quarters."

1. Before annexation were the docks of the city of Brocklyn under the control of the city of New York?
2. Did the city of Brocklyn ever receive any taxes or revenue from its waterfront? 3. Is much if any of the Brooklyn waterfront owned by private individuals? 1. The Brooklyn docks are all private property, not controlled by the New York Dock Board. 2. We

presume so. S. Almost all of it is owned privately. " English."-You will find that a knowledge of Latin will help you to learn any modern language. Alabama.-The only book on Constitutional Con-

lished thirty-two years ago. William Zernid,-There are no snakes and no cade in Ireland; the soil and the climate do not agree with them. There are frogs, however.

ventions seems to be that by J. A. Jameson, pub-

Mrs. Jane Thomas.-It was Sydney Smith who saked: "Who reads an American book?" He was reviewing Seybert's "Annals of the United States,"

4. Ceten -A man cannot legally vote in more than

one State in this country. He can have only one legal residence; he need not live there permanently, but that alone can be his voting place. J. H. Martin.-There is no regular line of sailing ships from New York to South America. The New York Maritime Register publishes each week a direc-

New York, its pler or anchorage. Veritar,-Aguinaldo stopped one insurrection on receiving \$200,000 from the Spaniards and went to Hong Kong. Then be started another insurrection, is the course of which the American squadron under Dewey appeared. Matters assumed a new aspect about May 1, 1898, and Aguinaldo has been unable,

COULDN'T LAND THE PARSON. How the Klondike Escaped Reformation

by the Narrowest of Margins. "Touble with me is," said the successful Klondiker, regretfully, "that I'm not on to the style of the game here in New York. I've got the cards all right, but when it comes to the play I'm weak on the etiquette or it. Any man that's been knocking around from mining camp to mining camp pretty much all his life, like me, is certain to get a little shiny around the seams; so when I finally did make my strike longside of a nice little rippling brook up Dawson way, I said to myself: 'Now, you got the stuff, Hiram; it's up to you to lope down to New York and get used to civilization. You're a rough diamond, Hi.' I says; 'and it'lijust take the buzzer of New York civilization to put the needful polish onto you; so shoulder your pack

and git. " By the time I struck here I'd accumulated quite a bunch of wardrobe and picked up some tips on the way, but I found out very quick that when it came to playing the real New Yorker I was so far outside that I couldn't scareely see the edge. No: there didn't anybody sell me any gold bricks or buy me drinks with knock-out drops in 'em or get me into a green-goods investment. A man don't knockaround a country that's full of saited gold mines without learning to freeze to his wad. But I was out of it on the little things of life, and I never knew when I was going to stack up against the general ha-ha. When I went to out, it didn't make any matter whether I staked the waiter with a worn nickel or a dollar bill, he was watching me just the same,

up against the general ha-ha. When I went to eat, it didn't make any matter whether I staked the waiter with a worn nickel or a dollar bill, he was watching me just the same, every minute, and taking stock of how I used the wrong side of my knife to eat with, or my flying my makin in under my collar instead of into my vest and one night at a swel, theatrs I furnished a kind of side show to the play by ordering a drink from the usher. All that kind of thing makes a man feel sort of ticklish, and I got to the place where I didn't dare scratch my head for fear I'd of it with the wrong hand. When a man's fixed tinst way It has feeling when I went up against this game that I'm going to tell you about.

It had got around to Sunday, and I'd been somehor much of the town that I thought the game that I'm going to tell you about.

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It had got around to Sunday, and I'd been somehor much of the town that I thought the game that I were heard of the place before, but just hit it by shutting my eyes and punching the time table with my kuife. You hear a heard gown bere about the rugged grandeur of Alaska. It's there, too, but after you've been up against it for a few months the rugged part of it hits you heaving that the grandeur, and a one-of-ulb it of country lige that ville I landed in gots right into a man's heart. I twas warm and sunshiny and the birds were singing and everything spects were and the grandeur, and a sushing and the birds were singing and everything spects were and the grandeur, and a sushing and the birds were and the grandeur, and a sushing and the direct little of the landeur little grandeur little grandeur little grandeur little gran

too. The loving cup, with its handles, originated in

He didn't ring in hell-fire once, as I remember, it was all about a man's business to be square and live straight, and when he found a good gamer ostick up for it, even it wasn't popular, and how that kind of a man held leave a trail that was on a straight his relative to held leave a trail that was on a straight his relative to the good place, and plain enough to follow, well, that talk gave me something i could take in and think about, and I was doing my thinking when there was a general sit rand cameration and the ushers began to circulate with the hat, only they didn't have hats, but big wooden plates.

You can afterd to put up bretty liberal, and its up to yout to do it.

"I felt in my cash pocket, thinking I'd strike a roil, and forgetting that I'd meltod a good deal of cein the night before. All I brought up was two bits and century. There's a big difference between a quarter and a hundred-doil are blood to be the strike of the game to the strike a relitance how it is only but up a quarter to the game and the strike a relitance how it is only put up a quarter to the game and the could that church through my rags like a cloudburst through a canon, but not another coin could it went through my rags like a cloudburst through a canon, but not another coin could it went through my rags like a cloudburst through a canon, but not another coin could it went through my rags like a cloudburst through a canon, but not another coin could it went through a canon but not another coin could it was up against it, straight. It was any antenant like a touch of facey mockery at that moment. I was up against it, straight. It was any antenant like a touch of facey mockery at that moment and I follow the substitute of the sub

time in a section a time to the collection in a personal of the construction of the collection of the

should be, and sometimes I don't quite foot upe to that mark. I'm alraid, but I know a squared man when I see one. I says, and I'd like to shake hands with you.

"He gave me a good, honest grio, and I tried to tell him that his sermon kind of hit home, and asked him if he usually iddn't preach religious sermons, and he laughed and said it depended on what a man meant by religious, and while we talked he was making a stage snowstorm out of my little I. O. U. I asked him if his church was rich, and he said it didn't make the two ends meet so hard that there was any danger of their breaking off. As for the \$25, he said that would be taking money under false pretefices, as I'd mistaken the ante. Then I told him I'd blown in closo to \$50 the night before, around town, and braced myself for a parson's lecture; but it didn't land. He just said that there was nothing in that style of thing, and it was a sucker's game, anyway, or words to that offeet, and simply footed up to a man's making a red-nozed chimpanzee of himself and landing in a coop or a fancy gaveyard at the finish. That wasn't exactly the way he put it, you understand, but he gave it just as straight. No sermonizing, either.

"What I was getting at, I told him, is this; if I can blow in a fifty on that kind of a game I guess I ought to be good for as much here. Now, here's a hundred, and we ought to be able to get the chance from the blate. There's plenty more where it came from. I says, and their him hout my digglings.

"That was a hundred, and we cought to be able to get the chance from the blate. There's plenty more where it came from. I says, and it ill him about my digglings.

"The waster of the same of the him, is the plenty more where it came from the blate and in the landing of the planty in the blate and the man saw him he looked like he was a victim of heart disease, and began to the contrain gurgle and try to say things. It turned out he was a county of the parson, who had not seed in the waster of sundays and to sund it was a had not have a sai

ness we chucked in two-hundred-and-lity for a clincher.

"Would you believe it? That parson didn's litte. He wrote back a peach of a letter and said he dike nothing better than to go and dig gold while he was thinking out his sermons, and that we were all right and our church position was the proper one, but he couldn't take his family up there, and it was his business to stick by them. Well, that was a knock-down. My pard had set his heart on the scheme so hard that when it went wrong he sifted out and got boiled and was jugged for throwing rocks at the windows of the first church he ran arross.

neross.

Tean't help thinking, though," concluded the successful Kiondiker sadly, "that if we'd got a parson to make out that invite in the proper form instead of an ignorant cusslike me taking chances with the chiquette of the religious game, we might have landed our man and reformed the Kiondike."

SNAKES ARE HER CARGO. The Bark Atlantico, Serpent Laden, Arrived

from Brazilian Waters. From the New Orleans Tours Democrat. In the gray of yesterday moraing a little Portuguese bark came lumbering slowly up the river and mode fast at the whar! at the head of Washington street. The dim nutive vessel was the Atlantico, hailing from Para, Brazil, and while ordinarily such a craft would attract no special attention, her advent has been the

subject of anxious discussion on the part of the entire inspection corps of the New Orleans Custom House.

The reason for such unusual solicitude was: the fact that the cargo of the Atlantico is composed almost entirely of anakes. According to the manifest she carried 416 assorted serpente.

when up and braced him. It seemed to me like he blinked a little when I showed up, thought maybe the spark in my shirt had caught him between the eves, but he slianed up all right and gave me the glad hand as it he was happy to see me. I felt like telling him that his taik was the kind of talk I liked, but business before seemal gayeties, so I hraced right up and told shim I'd come to settle. It dish't seem to just strike him and he kind of binked again.

"It's simple enough, I said. I didn't have the right chips, so I shoved in an I. O. U. It's light he plate there.

"It was sticking up over the edge in plain read it. Then he smiled and said he thought he'd seen em before when he was a bay in college. From the way he said that I knew he was all right and I felt better.

"You see, I had the stuff. I said, but the usher rang in a "no change given signed me and I had to pass that up. I had nothing in my clothes but two bits and a double-header.

"I'l understand you rightly, said the parson, 'you want change for a bill so that you can put in twenty-live cents."

"I'd understand right, I says rather hurt. It you take me for a chears kake, so I made out that I. O. U for \$25. I suppose that's about right, eh?

"It seems you don't quite understand, either, he says. This church han make good use of \$25, but it's only init to tell you that you'll be well up to the average if you with draw that I. O. L, and put in the 25 cents.

"You seen I can pull back my ante? I asked hurt. O. L and put in the part of the other we will see what ones have clothed to give bond and lard the reptiles free of duty. The customs exclude they are should have been helping my husband ever since he began this but its but II. Wanta had to put in a white man's stake, so I made out that I. O. U for \$25. I suppose that's about right, eh?

"It seems you don't quite understand, either, he says. This church has make good to be a substant of the custom flous exceptions are also to be a substant of the custom flous exceptions are also to be a substant of